

D-8089

D 8089

上海每日新聞

# 英幹部は總退却

工部局警察近く大異動發表

據されたのであつた。しかし道の駅、松原は十二ヶ国・千七百石名であり内日本隊は三百八十九石といふ。鐵な駄字をしめてゐるがその間四京長の日本大駕住と

**FILE**

17/7/42

署長以下七十四名

## 英人警官を罷免

## 工部局の第一次改革

H.M.スマッシュの新体制立ちあがきて、十四日は日本本部にて二月二十日  
六時正午より新体制立あがまし、十四日は日本本部にて二月二十日  
麻せんじ、これと同時に人會す會議にて決するなどの事務の大要を講  
話したが、今回第一回目で、共同研究の実績を定めて日本本部  
により開く、現在のところは我が國の研究を主とし、共に研究  
に着手する、現段階では、我が國の研究を主とし、共に研究

# 明朗海上へ車指にらさ

性新報

808-9  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
)

Sia Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :

"FINANCIAL MARKET IN SHANGHAI IN DANGER: GREAT CHANGES EXPECTED IN NEAR FUTURE"

The Ministry of Finance of the Kuomintang is restricting the circulation of legal tender notes. As a result, Chinese banks in Shanghai are limiting their loan business and are not in a position to regulate the financial market in this locality. Local banks are in financial difficulties although ostensibly they appear to be in good condition.

According to a certain economic expert, the financial market in Shanghai will collapse should the war in China be prolonged for another year. Local bankers are uneasy.

It is learned that the Ministry of Finance of the Kuomintang held a meeting recently at the request of Shanghai banking circles because the latter had asked the authorities to reveal the truth about upholding the financial market in Shanghai.

Changes may take place in banking circles in Shanghai, changes quite unexpected by the public.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**REPORT**S.2 Special Branch ~~Section~~ 8089

Date April 14 1938.

Subject..... Alleged anti-Chiang Kai Shek activities in Fokien.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Referring to the report of Sin Shun Pao of April 13 on the above subject, enquiries show that the allegations contained therein are mostly unfounded.

The province of Fokien is under the control of General Chen Yi, ex-Vice Minister of War who is known as a loyal supporter of Chiang Kai Shek.

Japan has always been anxious to create trouble in that province owing to its proximity to Formosa. The rebellion of the 19th Route Army which was followed by the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1933 was suppressed after a brief fighting. The leaders all fled and their soldiers were disbanded, some being re-organized into the forces at Canton.

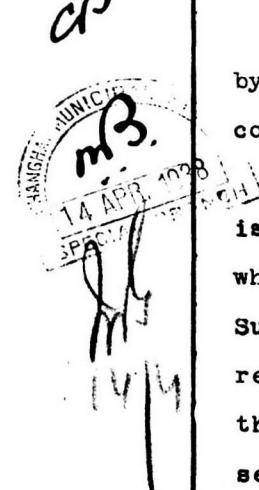
It is true that the interior of the province is infested by bandits but this has no political significance for such conditions prevail in nearly every province.

General Chen Chi Tang, the former Governor of Kwangtung, is not in Fokien and has no connection with the 19th Route Army while the former commanders of the defunct army such as Li Chi Sun, Chen Ming Chu and Tsai Ting Kan, who took part in the rebellion have been pardoned by the Hankow Government through the recommendation of Mr. T.V. Soong and have offered their services against the Japanese whom they fought brilliantly in Shanghai in 1932.

General Chen Yi, the Governor of Fokien, has a Japanese wife but he has been in this post for 3 or 4 years and his loyalty towards the Hankow Government is believed to be above suspicion.

  
Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



FILE

Copy to G.

4/4

April 13, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following article :-

ANTI-CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONDITIONS IN FOKIEN PROVINCE

The establishment of a pro-Japanese and anti-Communist "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" in Central China has had serious consequences upon the whole of China. It is receiving attention from the public because of the fact that nearly all the members of this new government are natives of Fokien Province.

Fokien Province has always been the cradle of anti-Chiang Kai-shek activities and was the site of the People's Government established in 1935 by General Chen Min-chu (陳民楚), General Li Chi-sen (李濟生), General Tsai Ting-kai (蔡廷鍇), General Huang Chi-zhang (黃琪翔) and other well-known Chinese militarists and politicians. The province is also infested with communistic tendencies. Consequently, the inhabitants of this province are fairly acquainted with whatever political developments that may have taken place in this country.

Since the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, a strict surveillance has been maintained by the National Government on all movements in Fokien Province, because the National Government has always had the intention of bringing Fokien under its military control and enforcing a positive military training among the people of the province. However, contrary to the expectations of the National Government, the province is strongly against Chiang Kai-shek.

Realizing the gravity of the situation prevailing in Fokien Province, the National Government, as a compromise, intends to appoint General Chen Chi-tang (陳其南), the former Governor of Kwangtung Province, as Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government in succession to General Chen Yi (陳毅). However, due to the detention of his wife as well as to the fact that no official recognition has so far been forthcoming from the Central Government regarding his donation of \$70,000,000, General Chen Chi-tang declined the post.

**SECRET**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

**REPORT**

S.2 Special Branch Service

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject Report of an Autonomous Government being formed at Canton.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The report in the Sin Shun Pao (a Japanese owned publication in Chinese) of March 28 on the above subject cannot be confirmed and is believed to be highly exaggerated.

There is some disagreement between General Wu Te Chen, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung and General Yu Han Mou, the Military Governor, over certain matters concerning the administration in the province. General Yu who assumed the highest command of the troops in the province as a result of the Coup in Kwangtung in 1936, has always interfered with civil appointments and on one occasion he even forced the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Soong Ts Liang, brother of Mr. T.V. Soong, and the Salt Commissioner, Mr. H.O. Tong, to leave their posts.

*CP*  
*mB.*  
*30 MAR 1938*  
*SPECIAL BRANCH*

General Wu Te Chen knew before leaving Shanghai that he would have to submit to the orders of General Yu. Therefore he postponed his departure twice until the receipt of a telegram from General Yu offering his cooperation. However, it is impossible for General Wu Te Chen to form a government independent of Hankow to deal with General Yu Han Mou who is being backed up by a large military force. Such a step will immediately cause the downfall of General Wu Te Chen and may even endanger his life. Political intriguers appear to be active at Canton but they are mostly the former followers of General Chen Chi Tang, ex-Military Governor of Kwangtung and it is not likely that a man of keen intelligence like General Wu would fall into their trap.

**FILE**

Copies to E. T. H.

*Tan Shao Liang*  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*3/3*

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Sin Shun Pao (the Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) published the following article on March 28 :-

AN AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IS BEING STARTED BY GENERAL WU TEH-CHEN IN KWANGTUNG

According to recent arrivals from Kwangtung, the Chinese residents in that province, seeing what is going on in the Japanese occupied areas, are gradually becoming dissatisfied with the war of resistance and have changed their attitude. General Wu Teh-chen himself is said to be on bad terms with the other officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and with General Yu Han-mou, the supporter of General Chiang Kai-shek. General Wu is at present promoting an autonomous movement in Kwangtung.

General Yu Han-mou is now in an isolated position in Canton where the people are becoming more and more favourable towards the autonomous movement being prepared by General Wu Teh-chen. It is possible that a South-west Government will soon be established in Kwangtung.

DR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 2000,  
Date

REPORT

Date January 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) Alleged insurrection in Generalissimo Chiang's family.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The attached report in the "Shanghai Times" of January 12 appears to be Japanese propaganda and cannot be confirmed. Chiang Ching Kuo, the eldest son of the Generalissimo, is reported to be leading an army in Hunan whilst his mother is in Ningpo.

According to information given by persons closely connected with the "Soong" family, the former Madam Chiang is very generous and considerate and whenever Generalissimo Chiang and his present wife (Soong Mei Ling) visit Ningpo, she (the mother of Chiang Ching Kuo) always goes to the country to avoid seeing the couple and in order not to embarrass her husband.

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)  
D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 12 1939

## Alleged Estrangement Seen In Gen. Chiang's Family

Rupture Reported As Result Of General's Son  
Adopting Hostile Attitude Towards Madame;  
Influence Of Communists Behind Move

TOKYO, Jan. 11.—Friction between Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Christian wife of General Chiang Kai-shek, and Chiang Ching-kuo, "Red" son of the Chinese military leader, is threatening to develop into a first-class "war" in Chungking's "first family," the Hongkong correspondent of the "Asahi" chain of newspapers said in a despatch published here to-day.

Basing his report of information secured from a prominent Chinese refugee in Hongkong, the correspondent said Madame Chiang had served an ultimatum on her husband. Demanded by her were:

1.—A prohibition to Chiang Ching-kuo, or his mother, Mrs. Chen Chieh-ju, to enter the official residence of General Chiang, or

2.—To grant Mme. Chiang a separation.

The trouble, the correspondent quoted his informant as saying, arose from the constant remonstrations by Chiang Ching-kuo against the interference by Mme. Chiang in

politics. Chiang Ching-kuo returned from Moscow in 1937 after a lengthy estrangement during which he denounced his father recounting General Chiang's alleged brutal treatment of Mrs. Chen Chieh-ju.

### Adopts New Tactics

When these complaints had little result, Chiang Ching-kuo is alleged to have resorted to new tactics. He began taking his mother into high Chinese society in Chungking where he respectfully introduced her as "my mother."

This so irritated Mme. Chiang that she served an ultimatum upon her husband.

General Chiang, the correspondent pointed out, found himself on the horns of a dilemma since any action against his son would estrange him from the Communists, while by separating from Mme. Chiang he would alienate the sympathies of the Soong financial dynasty, of which she is a member.  
—Done!

S. 2.

DR

MEMO.

5/1/33

Canner  
Sir

Information

Jhs Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

FILE  
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CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch  
REPORT

File No. ....

3081

S.I. Special Branch D. Station, H.

Date November 7, 1938.

Subject..... Reported antagonism between militarists in Szechuen  
and General Chiang Kai-shek.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih

Forwarded by C. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation from a news article published in the October 31st issue of the local Japanese daily "The Nippo", on the above subject, I have to report that the report in question has been ascertained to have been fabricated by some interested party or parties with a view to creating a wrong impression of the current situation on the minds of the public and to giving misleading information to the readers of this daily for reasons that are obvious. In support of this contention, mention may be made of the events bearing on the subject :-

As far back as 1932, following the Chinese debacle in the Sino-Japanese hostilities of that year, the pressing necessity of an early development of the vast hinterland of

China's South-West for purposes of national defence and reconstruction, was keenly felt by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Accordingly, under his personal supervision, a programme was drawn up by the Nationalist Government to reach a sound understanding and to improve the long-standing strained relations between the Central authorities and the militarists in Szechuan, who, even at that time, could not be described other than as secessionists. After years of painstaking endeavours on the part of the leaders in Nanking, former seat of the National Government, the influence of the Central authorities was first established in Szechuan in 1935 and

has since been one of the dominant factors in the determination of administrative affairs of that province.

Since the commencement of the current hostilities in August 1937, vast numbers of Szechuanese troops, despite



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

Station, \_\_\_\_\_

Date 19

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their lack of proper training and poor equipment, have been giving a good account of themselves on the various fronts under the command of the late General Liu Hsiang (劉湘), then Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government and Pacification Commissioner of the Szechuen-Sikong Areas.

Following the demise of General Liu Hsiang, who had been directing military operations at the front prior to his death in the autumn of 1937, at Hankow, however, a certain amount of dissension arose between the several military commanders then still in Szechuen and representatives of the Central Government stationed in Chengtu, the provincial capital, when the announcement of the appointment of General Chang Chun (張群), generally regarded as one of General Chiang Kai-shek's trusted lieutenants, to succeed General Liu Hsiang, met with a storm of protest from the Szechuen militarists. In order to placate the disgruntled militarists, General Chiang Kai-shek subsequently appointed Generals Wong Chien-shu (王贊綏) and Teng Shi-hou (鄧錫侯), two of the late General Liu Hsiang's devoted followers, as Provincial Chairman and Pacification Commissioner respectively; while, with a view to keeping a close watch over these hot-headed military commanders, the original appointment of General Chang Chun to the provincial seat, was amended to that of Commanding Officer of the Provisional Headquarters of the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission at Chengtu. Although this decision of the Central Government did not give full satisfaction

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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to the Szechuen Commanders, it nevertheless overcame the main obstacles in the way of better understanding and improved relationship. The improved relation was also due to some extent to the general spirit of the war of resistance.

In March, this year, several new divisions, numbering more than 80,000 men and consisting of recruits and conscripts, were concentrated in Chengtu to undergo training. General Sun Yuen-liang, former Commander of the 88th Central Division was appointed to take charge. These new armies are known to be still in Chengtu, their training not being as yet completed. The selection of Chengtu, provincial capital, as a training centre for the Central armies and this huge concentration of armed forces by the Central authorities should suffice to discredit any report of denial of entry to the Central Armies into the Province of Szechuen.

During the month of October, the fall of the cities of Canton and Hankow in succession, necessitated the removal of the numerous offices of the National Government to Chungking, the present seat of the Government and one of the important cities in Szechuen. Military necessity, however, demanded that General Chiang Kai-shek should be in close touch with the various fronts, therefore, he established his headquarters, subsequent to the Hankow withdrawal, at Hengyang, a strategic town on the Canton-Hankow Railway in Hunan. To express their loyalty and allegiance to the Central Government, the military commanders in Szechuen on October 31, 1938, jointly sent a telegraphic appeal to

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

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General Chiang Kai-shek, requesting him to remove his headquarters to Chungking and voicing their concern over the movements of their supreme leader in the vicinity of the various war zones. Mention of this fact is also sufficient to prove the falsehood of the report made by the "Nippo", alleging that an antagonistic attitude is being adopted towards the Central authorities by the Szechuen militarists.

To further elucidate the seemingly obscure conditions in the interior, where hostilities are at present in progress, the military situation along the war fronts is also worthy of note. After their successful occupation of Canton, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China Area are now preparing to penetrate further north in an attempt to effect an entry into the hilly districts in southern Hunan, along the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. In the northern section of this railway line, the Japanese forces, after their capture of the cities of Wuhan, astride the Yangtze River, are at present separated into two powerful columns, one of which is pushing west along the River towards the town of Shasi in western Hupeh, while the other is heading for northern Hunan. In this connection, it should be noted that subsequent to the retreat of the Chinese forces from Canton in the latter part of October, some 100,000 Central troops under the command of General Hu Taocong-nan (胡道南), stationed at that time along the borders of Honan and Hupeh, on garrison duty, commenced withdrawing to the west. These troops have since been concentrated

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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along the upper reaches of the Yangtsze in between the towns of Singti (新堤) and Shasi (沙市), In all probability, this withdrawal might have given rise to reports of attempted entry of Central armies into Szechuan Province. From these troop movements, it will be seen that the immediate objective at present aimed at by the Japanese forces is the city of Changsha, provincial capital of Hunan on the Canton-Hankow Railway. In their endeavour to converge on this new target of attack, the Japanese forces, both on the southern and northern fronts, are being aided by another column of Japanese troops, now advancing towards the Hunan-Kiangse border from their base in Kiukiang, northern Kiangse, with a view to making an assault on the Chinese flank.

Taking into account these dispositions of the Japanese troops and considering the strategic importance of the hilly province of Hunan at this stage of the war, it is common knowledge that any mass evacuation of the Central armies, which form the nucleus of Chinese armed forces, into the province of Szechuan at this moment, is uncalled for and of no practical value and after all is said and done, the principal base of the Chinese army, both in respect of supplies and communication, is at Kunming, Yunnan Province, notwithstanding the fact that the present political activities of this country radiate from Chungking, to which city the seat of the National Government was removed at the end of 1937.

Furthermore, even granting that the entry of the Central troops into Szechuan is considered necessary and

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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Subject (in full) .....

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that their entry is not welcome to the Szechuan militarists, it is still extremely doubtful as to whether the latter have the courage to marshal their backward soldiers to challenge the overwhelmingly superior strength of the Central troops, whose present strength, after numerous engagements with the Japanese forces in the current campaign, is still in the neighbourhood of 600,000, mostly deployed on the various fronts in the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh.

E. H.

Pan Lien-pih  
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

28.8.1941  
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

October 31, 1938.

NI-PO

MILITARISTS AND CAPITALISTS IN SZUCHUAN OPPOSE  
CHIANG KAI SHEK'S ENTRY INTO PROVINCE

The relations between Chiang Kai Shek and the militarists and capitalists in Szechuan, which were already bad prior to the fall of Hankow, are reported to have become aggravated after the fall of Wuhan.

According to information received from reliable sources, when the Japanese force landed in Bias Bay, Chiang Kai Shek mobilized some ten steamers belonging to the Min Sung Industrial Company at Ichang to transfer to Szechuan the central army of 80,000 under the command of Hu Chung Nan and Liu Shih. When this matter came to the knowledge of the militarists and capitalists in Szechuan Province, they became highly indignant and decided to oppose the entry of the Central soldiers. The Chairman of the Provincial Government is reported to have sent a telegram of opposition to Chiang Kai Shek, while General Dien Zoong Yao is instigating the people to oppose the entry of the Central soldiers and has issued a manifesto declaring that armed opposition would be made if an entry is attempted. General Tang, who has been fighting in the Wuhan area, is concentrating Szechuan soldiers under the pretext of attacking the Japanese but, in reality, to stop the entry of Central army into Szechuan.

Chiang Kai Shek has despatched General Koo Tso Dong to Szechuan to effect an understanding

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 7019  
S.2 Special Branch Station 3

Date November 4, 1938.

Subject..... Alleged opposition of Szechuen Army Commanders to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

The report published by the Nippo on October 31, 1938, is evidently Japanese propaganda. The same information was furnished voluntarily to the undersigned by an ex-official of the Dah Dao City Government on October 23 before the fall of Wuhan. My informant alleged that Mr. Wang Ching-wei who, in the eyes of the Japanese, is friendly to their cause and who has made a statement about a possible peaceful settlement with Japan, is receiving full support from all the Szechuen Generals and as a consequence of this attitude Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would not be able to proceed to Szechuen but would go to Hunan to supervise the military operations.

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H  
It is known that the Szechuen military leaders had originally adopted a hostile attitude against the entry of outside soldiers into their province but since the outbreak of hostilities most of the Szechuen commanders have changed this attitude amongst them being General Liu Wen-hui, the senior commander. There are now three divisions of "Central" troops in Szechuen under General Ho Kuo Kwang (何國光).

Ex-Government officials do not believe reports of a split between Szechuen militarists and the Central Government for both the Government and the Kuomintang Headquarters with their seats at Chungking are carrying on smoothly as usual. Opposition from Szechuen would undoubtedly affect the military operations in Hunan but from observations made such opposition does not appear likely. This belief is strengthened by the fact that only recently Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received a joint telegram from the Szechuen Commanders requesting him to go to Szechuen.

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent

FILE

October 31, 1938.

NIPPO

THIRD SPECIAL DISTRICT IN HANKO, TRANSFERRED TO  
J.I.M.S.: STRANGE BRITISH ATTITUDE

A telegram received from our civil correspondent at Hankow reports that the Japanese soldiers are engaged in mopping up work. On October 28 the Japanese military authorities took over the refugee zone in south street and picked out a large number of Chinese soldiers from among the refugees.

On October 29 the Japanese military authorities took over the ex-British concession. The Japanese army is now maintaining peace and order over the whole of Hankow, except in the French Concession. When the National Government recovered the British Concession at Hankow, the area became known as the Third Special Administrative District. With the Japanese occupation of Hankow, the British authorities detailed soldiers to protect their interests and rights by erecting barbed wires along the boundary. On October 28 the British authorities attempted to prevent the Sano Detachment from entering the area. Later the British Military Attaché at Hankow called on the Commander of the Sano Detachment and requested him not to send Japanese soldiers into the British sector, but the Japanese Commander insisted on taking over the guarding of the whole of Hankow, except the French Concession. It has thus been decided to take over the Third Special administrative district.

MILITARISTS AND CAPITALISTS IN SZUCHUEN ON CHIANG KAI SHEK'S ENTRY INTO PROVINCE

The relations between Chiang Kai Shek and the militarists and capitalists in Szechuan, which were already bad prior to the fall of Hankow, are reported to have become aggravated after the fall of Wuhan.

According to information received from reliable sources, when the Japanese force landed in Bias Bay, Chiang Kai Shek mobilized some ten battalions belonging to the Min Sung Industrial Company at Ichang to transfer to Szechuan the central army of 80,000 under the command of Hu Chung Nan and Liu Shih. When this matter came to the knowledge of the militarists and capitalists in Szechuan Province, they became highly indignant and decided to oppose the entry of the Central soldiers. The Chairman of the Provincial Government is reported to have sent a telegram of opposition to Chiang Kai Shek, while General Dian Zong Yao is instigating the people to oppose the entry of the Central soldiers and has issued a manifesto declaring that armed opposition would be made if an entry is attempted. General Tang, who has been fighting in the Wuhan area, is concentrating Szechuan soldiers under the pretext of attacking the Japanese but, in reality, to stop the entry of Central army into Szechuan.

Chiang Kai Shek has dispatched General Koo Tso Dong to Szechuan to effect an understanding

D C (SP R.)  
1 Feb 1938

with the Szechuan authorities but the latter not only  
rejoiced the move but are instigating the people and  
destroying the transports of the Central army. Thus  
relations between Chiang Kai Shek and the Szechuan  
authorities have become very bad. Szechuan is holding  
Chiang Kai Shek responsible for the loss of the Wuhan  
while Chiang Kai Shek is criticizing the traitorous  
attitude of the Szechuan officials.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date, November 19, 1937

Subject (in full), Japanese newspaper article entitled "Scene at a rice Shop."

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by *Replaced*

With reference to the article entitled "Scene at a rice shop," published in the Sin Shun Pao (Chinese edition of the Shanghai Godo, a Japanese newspaper), dated November 16, 1937 (translation attached), enquiries show that the report is untrue. The Teh Tai Rice Shop (德泰米店), which was stated to be situated at the corner of Avenue and Myburgh Roads and was alleged to have been ransacked by poor people on November 14, cannot be located at the place mentioned, and is unknown to any of the rice shops in the vicinity. It has also been ascertained that none of the rice shops there has ever been stormed and ransacked as reported.

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Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

file  
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D.C. (J)

D.C. (Special Branch).

JAPANESE

NOV.

D. C. (JAPANESE)  
19 NOV. 1937



Sin Shun Pao 新申報 (Chinese edition of the Shanghai Godo, a Japanese newspaper) :- 16-11-37 (A.M.)

SCENE AT A RICE SHOP

At about 11.30 a.m. November 14, a crowd of 400 persons assembled outside the Teh Tai Rice Shop (德太米舖), corner of Avenue and Myburgh Roads, anxious to purchase rice. This shop has a large quantity of rice in stock, but in view of the large number of people wishing to make purchases, it suspended the sale for a time. When the crowd demanded rice, sales were made through a small opening. However, this irritated the crowd who broke down the doors and carried away 80 piculs of rice from the shop. There were about ten policemen present for the purpose of maintaining order, but their efforts to restore order were fruitless due to the high feeling among the crowd. Fortunately, nobody was hurt.

C.S.D. Sth  
C 1/2 m report from  
Sgt.

D.L.P.  
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7/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. *S. H. S.*

REPORT

Date November 24, 1937.

Subject..... Reported anti-Municipal Council Posters in the Settlement.

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by *C. Dayfield D. S.*

With regard to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Godo" of November 23; both Central and Louza Stations have no knowledge of such posters nor have any from other districts been brought to the notice of the Special Branch. The Shanghai China National Salvation Association, who, according to the newspaper article, is reported to have issued these posters, is not known to the Special Branch nor is it listed among those associations recently dissolved or whose activities have been terminated by the Police.

*D. S. Hocking*  
D. S.

*D. C. (S)*

D.C. (Special Branch).

*Informer - & paper  
appears inaccurate - impossible*



*The paper referred  
to is incorrect.*

*24. 11. '37*

*m3  
25 NOV. 1937*

*file  
S. H. S. 25 Nov.*

November 23, 1937.

SHANGHAI GODO

ANTI-MUNICIPAL COUNCIL POSTERS FOUND ON NANKING  
ROAD AND FOOCHO' ROAD

A few days ago, a number of posters of an anti-Municipal Council nature issued by the Shanghai China National Salvation Association were posted at various places on Nanking Road and Foochow Road.

The contents of the posters are as follows :-

"Whilst the whole nation is resisting the enemy, economic conditions in Shanghai underwent a great change and residents in the Settlement are unable to pay the Municipal tax. As a result of the interruption of communications, business has come to a standstill and the purchasing power of the people has greatly decreased. The people are not even able to make a living, much less to pay the taxes to the Council. The administration of the Settlement is controlled almost exclusively by Britons with high salaries. The Municipal authorities paid no attention to the welfare of the Chinese residents during the hostilities, so that the business of Chinese residents was greatly affected and there is no hope of rehabilitation. How can the Chinese residents stand this heavy burden?"

November 23, 1937.

SHANGHAI GODO

ANTI-MUNICIPAL COUNCIL POSTERS FOUND ON NANKING  
ROAD AND FOOCHO' ROAD

A few days ago, a number of posters of an anti-Municipal Council nature issued by the Shanghai China National Salvation Association were posted at various places on Nanking Road and Foochow Road.

SI  
C  
are as follows :-

The contents of the posters

"Whilst the whole nation is resisting the enemy, economic conditions in Shanghai underwent a great change and residents in the Settlement are unable to pay the Municipal tax. As a result of the interruption of communications, business has come to a standstill and the purchasing power of the people has greatly decreased. The people are not even able to make a living, much less to pay the taxes to the Council. The administration of the Settlement is controlled almost exclusively by Britons with high salaries. The Municipal authorities paid no attention to the welfare of the Chinese residents during the hostilities, so that the business of Chinese residents was greatly affected and there is no hope of rehabilitation. How can the Chinese residents stand this heavy burden?"

R.W.C. to J.H.  
C. 24

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

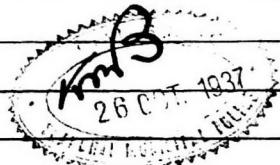
S.1, Special Branch... *S.1*  
**REPORT**

Date October 25, 1937.

Subject (in full) ... Alleged attack by Chinese on British Military Post.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Godo", Japanese newspaper of 24th October 1937, enquiries made through North Soochow Road Station fail to confirm the report that the British military post at North Honan and Boundary Road Blockhouse were fired on by Chinese soldiers. It was ascertained though, that a Japanese Naval Landing Party in the early hours of October 23rd, gained access to a Chinese house on the North side of Range Road above North Kiangse Road and overlooking the outposts of the Chinese soldiers in the Paoshan and Jukong Road sector and while in there a light was seen to flash which brought a burst of *Kar* machine gun fire from this post. Some of the bullets spattered the sandbag redoubt at North Kiangse Road without doing any damage and the Japanese party withdrew and there was no more firing.



D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

26/10

"SHANGHAI GUARD"

CHINESE SOLDIERS ATTACK BRITISH GARRISON

24-10-37

S  
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At about 9 p.m. October 22, British guards on duty at the corner of Honan and Range Roads were suddenly attacked by Chinese soldiers with hand grenades. The British soldiers immediately responded with machine guns and repulsed the assailants.

At about 5 a.m. October 23, Chinese soldiers attacked the British at the same place and were easily repulsed.

It is believed that the Chinese soldiers who recently arrived in Chapei mistook the British for the Japanese front. The British authorities are highly indignant over the repeated attacks.

7089  
5-10-37

Form A

Ref. No.

Headquarters,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
October 5, 1937.

SUBJECT

Sea Mine Exploded from British Property.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Mr. A.G.N. Ogden, O.B.E and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report dated October 4, 1937.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

*File*  
*D.W.R.*  
*5-10*

Copy of Police Report dated 4.10.37

With reference to the attached translation from the "Nippo" dated October 1, 1937, I have to state that the following announcement was issued by the Japanese Authorities and appeared in the same paper on October 1, 1937 :-

At 5 a.m. September 29, 1937, an explosive which is believed to have been a sea mine exploded in the vicinity of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, Pootung, and this place is several hundreds metres from the "Idzumo". As a result of investigation it was found that an electric wire ran through the premises of this company and connected with the mine at the wharf. Broken pieces of steel caseing, which appear to belong to a sea mine, were found in the premises of the company. The electric wire was new and is believed to have been placed secretly there by Chinese forces. The Imperial Japanese Navy point out that they have been respecting the interests of third powers, whilst this shows accurately that the Chinese forces utilized the premises of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, which belong to a third power, to further their military campaign. The statement concludes with the hope that a protest should be made by the third power in conjunction with the Japanese Navy.

Certified a true copy.

*W.J. Macmillan S.  
G.S.T. G.E. (C -)*

N.K.

F.M. 2  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 111 POLICE

S. C. REGISTRY

80.81

REPORT

No. S. B. D.

Date

Date, October 3, 1937.

Subject Sea Mine exploded from British property.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. G. Bradford & D.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Nippo" dated October 1, 1937, I have to state that the following announcement was issued by the Japanese authorities and appeared in the same paper on October 1, 1937:-

At 5 a.m. September 29, 1937, an explosive which is believed to have been a sea mine exploded in the vicinity of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, Footung, and this place is several hundreds metres from the "Idzumo". As a result of investigations it was found that an electric wire ran through the premises of this company and connected with the mine at the wharf. Broken pieces of steel casing, which appear to belong to a sea mine, were found in the premises of the company. The electric wire was new and is believed to have been placed secretly there by Chinese forces.

The Imperial Japanese Navy point out that they have been respecting the interests of third powers, while this shows accurately that the Chinese forces utilized the premises of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, which belong to a third power, to further their military campaign. The statement concludes with the hope that a protest should be made by the third power in conjunction with the Japanese Navy.



P. Kamashita

D. S.

S. C. (Special Branch).

October 1, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Nippe :-

SEA MINE EXPLODED FROM BRITISH PROPERTY

*S/R*  
The sea mine with which an attempt was made to sink the flagship Idzumo on the early morning of the 29th of last month is found to have been exploded from a British-owned dockyard on the Pootung side, by connecting an electric wire between the mine and the dockyard.

This is evidently an aggression of the interests of a third party and contrary to international law.

J.S. Kamishita.

G. 2/10

A.W.  
S. P. R.  
10/27/38

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated October 26 published the following story written by one Woo Chung-hai (吳宗海) -

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE DEVIL ISLAND BY MOMOTARU

On October 16 an article appeared in the "Sin Wan Pao" stating that General Ma Pu-fang (馬步芳), Governor of Tsinghai Province, was training a number of monkeys. They are said to be as well disciplined as human soldiers and will march towards any place where flags of the rising sun are displayed. When face to face with the enemy, these monkeys will jump upon them, tear out their eyes and bite their throats.

This report recalls to my mind the story commonly told in Japan about an expedition against a devil island by Momotaru, in which monkeys took part.

*FILE*  
*yB*

It appears that at a certain place an old woman was washing clothes by the side of a creek when there floated down from up stream a very large peach and came to a stop opposite the woman who picked it up and took it home where, with the assistance of her husband, she cut open the fruit and found a baby inside the fruit. The old couple adopted the child and christened him Momotaru.

The boy grew strong and sturdy. At about this time, many devils were coming from a devil island across the sea and started to massacre the people and to loot their homes. The people were powerless against them. Momotaru requested permission to proceed to the devil island to launch an expedition against the devils with a view to subduing their rebellion. His request was granted. On his way, he met a dog at the foot of a mountain, a monkey in a forest and a pheasant in the wilderness. To each, he gave a cake and they joined him.

*J.C.B.*  
*SBR*  
*FILE*  
*340*

Eventually they reached the devil island but were denied admittance into the city. The pheasant flew into the city and propagated amongst the inmates the strength of Momotaru and urged them to surrender, whereupon the devils became greatly excited and opened the gates of the city wall to Momotaru and his party.

A large number of other devils then arrived, but the pheasant pecked at their eyes, while the dog bit their feet and the monkey scratched their faces. The king of the devils put up a very strong resistance but he was eventually overpowered and seized by Momotaru. The king begged for mercy and was released.

Eventually, Momotaru and his party returned home bringing with them a large quantity of precious articles given them by the king of the devils. As a result of this expedition, the devils became quiet and ceased harming others. Thus the world was able to enjoy peace.

To-day there are also devils in our country who had also had come from overseas. They have killed and robbed our people. Therefore, monkeys are being trained in Tsinghai to take part in the fighting.

Young friends, you must be as brave as Momotaru. We must improve our health so as to strengthen our country. In order to avoid illness, you must frequently take a medicine called "Er Pao" (兒寶).

(Translator's note:- This story is published evidently as a sort of advertisement for a medicine for children called "Er Pao").

Sin Wan Pao published the following article on Oct.. 16 :-

### MONKEY SOLDIERS

During this war of resistance, a body of monkey soldiers is being reported to have been organized.

The following is the summary of a letter received from a certain person at the front, who had seen the training of monkey soldiers in Tsinghai Province--

"I have served as a war photographer at the front since last year. I went to Shansi and Shensi Provinces in company with the North-West Service Corps formed by the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission in May this year. Yesterday we proceeded to Sian by way of Tsinghai Province.

"The following is one of the things that we saw on our way:- There are in all six or seven regiments of monkey soldiers trained by Ma Pu-fang (馬步芳), Governor of Tsinghai Province. We have, however, seen only about 100 orangoutangs. They are very nimble and they are larger than those usually seen at Kwenming. They are dressed in uniform and each has four hand grenades hanging from their breasts.

"It is said that these monkey soldiers are very brave and will march towards places wherever flags of the rising sun are displayed. As they are very nimble and of small size, it is not easy to hit him even with concentrated firing. When face to face with the Japanese, they would jump upon them, tear out their eyes and then bite their throats. They usually kill the Japanese in this manner.

\*The sergeants are all human beings, but their deputies are all monkeys. It is probably that all ranks above that of sergeant are held by men. At the time of our visit, these monkey soldiers were undergoing training. They are well disciplined. After the training, they are each given \$0.10 by the sergeants. Upon receiving the money, they would rush into the streets and buy fruit. Should a shop assistant attempt to cheat them, they would remain in front of the shop screaming and jumping about until they are given full value for their ten cents.\*

**SHANGHAI TIMES.**

OCT 4 1938

## *First There Were Buffaloes, Now There Are Monkeys*

Well, we've had a fairly good crop of rumours out of the last war around this area, but the press correspondents are outdoing themselves these days. During the hostilities of 1932 there were all sorts of reports about herds of wild buffaloes being driven against the Japanese lines to smash their way through the barbed wire entanglements. Then there was the report about hundreds of Chinese "azamons" descending upon the Japanese trenches in a wild sortie against the foe.

But now we have the story from Tokyo, through Reuter, regarding thousands of monkeys who have been trained by the Chinese to fight in the defence of Hankow. Here is the report:

Five thousand orang-outangs trained to throw hand-grenades, seize machine-guns and assault company commanders will be used by the Chinese when the Japanese hurl themselves against Hankow—at least according to a cabled dis-

patch appearing in a Tokyo newspaper from its Kiukiang correspondent.

The Chinese Army, he says, has been capturing orang-outangs in the south-western provinces for the past 10 years and secretly training them to turn loose on attacking soldiers.

As the source of his report, the correspondent quotes "information reaching authentic quarters from a certain direction."

At a command, he says, the orang-outangs will dash into the enemy lines, scramble for machine-guns, assault company commanders—ordinary soldiers are apparently to be left alone—and throw hand-grenades.

Three thousand of these orang-outangs, he adds, are being held in Hankow in readiness to terrorize the Japanese when they arrive, and the remaining 2,000 at Wu-chang, across the Yangtze from Hankow.

# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

OCT 4 1938

## *Hankow Recruiting Orang-Outangs!*

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

Five thousand orang-outangs trained to throw hand-grenades, seize machine-guns and assault company commanders will be used by the Chinese when the Japanese hurl themselves against Hankow—at least according to a cabled dispatch appearing in a Tokyo newspaper from its Kiukiang correspondent.

The Chinese army, he says, has been capturing orang-outangs in the south-western provinces for the past ten years and secretly training them to turn loose on attacking soldiers.

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At a command, he says, the orang-outangs will dash into the enemy lines, scramble for machine-guns, assault company commanders—ordinary soldiers are apparently to be left alone and throw hand-grenades.

Three thousand of these orang-outangs, he adds, are being held in Hankow in readiness to terrorize the Japanese when they arrive, and the remaining 2,000 at Wuchang, across the Yangtze from Hankow.—Reuter.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 4 1938

WAR'S NEW TERROR

Of all the ghastly stories of atrocities in preparation, in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict, surely nothing can be more terrible than the reported scheme of the Chinese to let loose upon the Japanese armies as they near Hankow five thousand trained orang-outangs who have been taught to throw hand grenades, seize machine-guns and assault company commanders. The story is credited to the Kiukiang correspondent of a Tokyo newspaper, who states that for the past ten years the Chinese army in the southwest provinces has been secretly training these animals to turn them loose on attacking soldiers. At the moment, according to this very imaginative journalist three thousand orang-outangs are being held in readiness in Hankow to terrorize the Japanese when they arrive there, while a further two thousand will be held at Wuchang for precisely the same purpose. At the word of command these highly-trained creatures will launch themselves against the foe, scramble for machine-guns, pick out company officers and assault them, and in their spare time indulge in a little grenade throwing. Those who realize the enormous strength of these apes can picture them picking up a machine-gun and bending it between their teeth, or wrapping it round the head of a commander, while the sight of whole squads of them drawing the pins from grenades, and counting before throwing, has to be seen to be believed. It is readily to be understood that, if this story is true the Japanese high command must be hard put to it to devise schemes for meeting this entirely novel menace. Up to the present the only plan, so it is believed, which has been perfected is to dress the ordinary soldiers like company commanders, when it is anticipated that these clever beasts will be as utterly confounded, that all that will be necessary will be for the company commander in the uniform of an ordinary soldier to approach them with a

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 4 1938

(2)

of peanuts in his hand, when the creatures are expected to become completely docile. By this means it is hoped to enrich the Tokyo Zoo, with some remarkable fine specimens, though probably the authorities of that institution will set aside a cage for the accommodation of the correspondent who has thus added considerably to the gaiety of nations.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date October 4, 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported Example of the Nanking Government's

Anti-Japanese Education

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Gaudet D.

In accordance with the instructions of Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, a request was made to the Mainichi management to publish a correction as it was not in accordance with fact, but they refused to accede to the request stating that the information was obtained from an authoritative source and that no mistake had been made in the article.

D. S.

D.C. (Crime &amp; Special Branches).

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

089

S. I. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date Sept., 28, 1937.

Subject..... Reported Example of the Nanking Government's Anti-Japanese Education.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford J. D.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Mainichi" dated September 25, 1937, regarding anti-Japanese education in the Shanghai Patriotic Girls' Middle School, No. 252 Quinsan Road, I have to state that enquiries were made at the Mainichi and other local Japanese newspaper offices, but they declined to disclose the sources from which the information originated.

Enquiries were also made in the vicinity of Quinsan Road, but failed to find a house with the number 252, and it was further ascertained that no Chinese girls' school known as the Shanghai Patriotic Girls' School is situated in Quinsan Road.

According to recent military information published in the Japanese newspapers, the Japanese Naval Landing Party forces occupied a school known as the Patriotic Girls' School on Kiangwan Road (Chapei) and it would appear the report in the "Mainichi" referred <sup>referred</sup> to this school, a mistake possibly being made in the address and the examination papers possibly were found in the school after occupation.

Ask Mainichi to P. Kamashita

D. S.

Canned



D. C. (Special Branch)

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S-2

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D.S.P.  
28/9

"MAINICHI"  
25-9-37

### EXAMPLE OF THE NANKING GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-JAPANESE EDUCATION

An example of how the Nanking Government is leading the young generation towards anti-Japanism was found in a girls' school at No. 252 Quinsan Road. Following is an examination-paper of a girl student on a question of how to resist Japan:-

"For the past 50 years, Japan has always been intending to and has invaded China and it is high time to resist Japan and if we do not resist Japan now, China will be swallowed up. Undermentioned is my opinion on how to resist Japan:-

"(1) National Unification: We should unify in one body and should not let the Japanese take even one inch of our land.

"(2) Long Period Resistance: To fight with Japan most effectively we should prepare for a long resistance. Our land is rich in natural resources, while Japan lacks same and the final victory will be ours at the end of a long term resistance."

A. J. Konstantin S.A.  
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September 26, 1937.

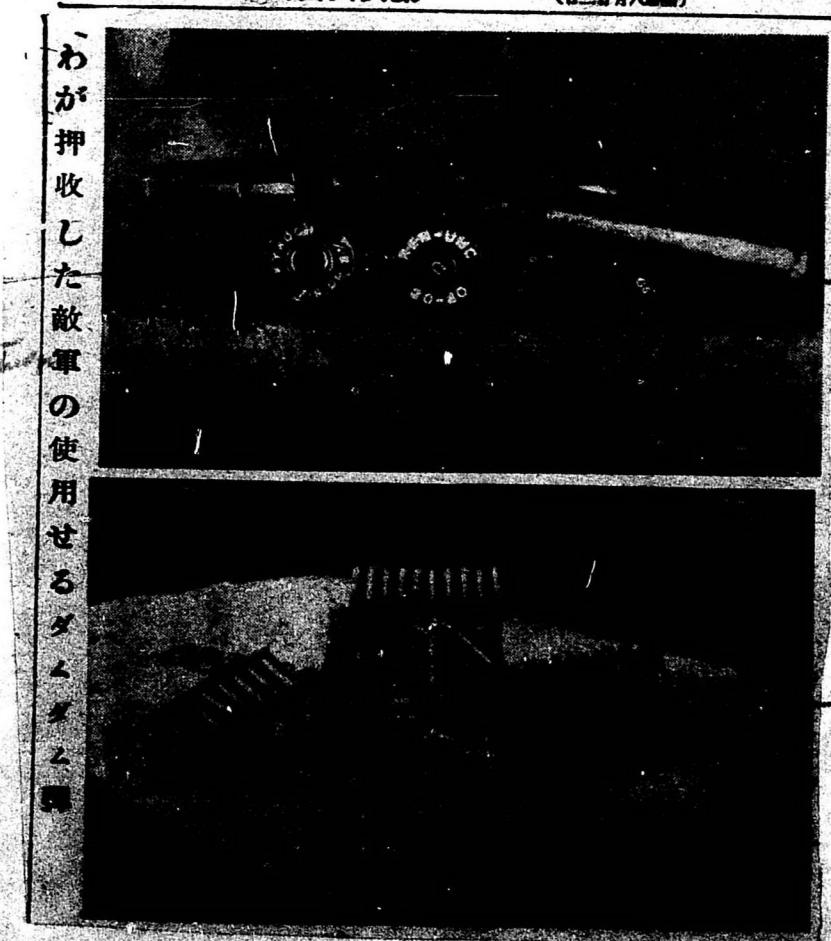
Shanghai Mainichi.

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Dum-Dum- bullets which are alleged to have been seized by Japanese forces in Chinese position in the vicinity of Kiangwan.

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"MAINICHI"  
25.9.37

CHINESE ARMY USE BRITISH-MADE DUM-DUM BULLETS

According to certain reliable quarters, a British company recently made a contract with the Chinese Government for four million rounds of ammunition. Lately, a large number of dum-dum bullets which were seized by Japanese troops in Chinese positions were found to bear marks which indicate that these bullets were manufactured in the "Kynash Factory" (?) of the Novel (?) Company in London.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	8089
Date	25 7 38

NIPPO 13-9-38 (PM)

21 RUSSIAN AVIATORS EXECUTED IN HANKOW

According to information received from foreign sources, about 400 Soviet aviators of about 20 years of age are serving with the Chinese air force at a wage of gold \$200 a month. Upon being informed that a number of Soviet Russians serving in the Chinese army have become friendly with anti-Stalin white Russians in Hankow, the Moscow Government dispatched Lieutenant-General Pitlin to Hankow to take charge of the Headquarters of the Red Air Force in China.

Upon arrival at Hankow, General Pitlin, with the approval of Chiang Kai Shek, arrested a number of white Russians and prohibited all Soviet officers serving in the army from drinking and dancing.

Twenty-one Soviet aviators are reported to have already been executed as a result of the purge of Russians in Hankow.

*Q 94 file*

CHINA POLICE  
S. I. S. T. 8089  
Date... 24 11 38

November 23, 1938

Afternoon Translation.

MAIN ICHI

CHANGSHA WAS SET ON FIRE BY WHAMPOA CLIQUE TO KILL CHOW UNG LAI AND KWOH MEI SHU

Information received from reliable sources on November 22 revealed that the Changsha fire was caused by the Whampoa Clique to kill Chow Ung Lai and Kwoh Mei Shu who were in Changsha but who made good their escape. This clique is opposed to Chiang Kai Shek's pro-communist policy.

Immediately after the fall of Hankow General Chen Chung, Chow Ung Lai and other important communist leaders went to Changsha. General Feng Ti, the Defence Commissioner of Changsha, and Wen Chung Fu, Commissioner of Police, who are members of the Whampoa Clique, planned to kill the communist leaders. Fifty places were set on fire by them. Eight hundred members of the political training section were burned to death or shot dead but Chow Ung Lai and Kwoh Mei Shu escaped.

Chow Ung Lai lodged a strong protest with Chiang Kai Shek who later executed Feng Ti and Police Commissioner Won Chung Fu to prevent communist trouble. Foreign properties were reduced to ashes and about 10,000 people lost their lives. The Changsha plot seems to have brought the Kuomintang and the Communist party closer.

RECEIVED  
U.S. EMBASSY  
No. S. B. D. 8089  
Date 24 11 38

HUNAN PEOPLE GREATLY DISSATISFIED WITH CHIANG KAI  
SHEK'S PRO-COMMUNIST POLICY

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated November 22 reports that the people of Hunan have been thrown into a state of great unrest by the huge fires at Changsha. The people are strongly opposing the communists and are reported to be greatly dissatisfied with Chiang Kai-shek because of his pro-communist policy.

*PIL*  
The people at Dong Zung, Hunan Province, near the boundary of Kweichow Province, have organized a Hunan People's Volunteer Army of 30,000 with 20,000 rifles to oppose Chiang Kai-shek and to defend their province.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1., Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

## REPORT

Date September 17, 1937.

Subject Article in Mainichi regarding the existence of many opium addicts among Chinese officers at the front.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Gao *for D*

With reference to the attached article appearing in the Mainichi dated September 13, 1937, reporting the existence of many opium addicts among Chinese officers at the front and the importation of medicine from U.S.A. to cure opium poisoning, enquiry made from the Shanghai Municipality Red Cross Committee show that U.S.\$1,000 worth of anti-tetanus serum recently arrived in Canton from U.S.A. by the "China Clipper". This medicine, it is learned, was contributed by the Chinese Emigrants' Union, San Francisco, for the benefit of Chinese wounded soldiers suffering from spasm.

According to enquiries made at the different emergency hospitals in the settlement, no case of opium indulgence or poisoning among the wounded soldiers has been brought to their notice.

*Kao Yen-ken*  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).



*file*  
*8/8*

18/9

8089  
18 9 37

"MAINICHI" 13/9/37.

MANY OPIUM ADDICTS AMONG CHINESE OFFICERS AT THE FRONT

Anti-convulsion medicine worth 1,000 American dollars is arriving in China from America by the "China Clipper." This medicine is reported to be used for the treatment of injured soldiers as well as many officers who are suffering from opium poisoning.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI No. ....

S. B. RE

8089

S. I. Special Branch. SHANGHAI 38

REPORT

Date Sept. 17, 1938

Subject..... Reported recruiting soldiers by the Chinese Authorities in Shanghai.

Made by..... D. S. Kamashita..... Forwarded by..... C. Granford. D.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Nippo" dated September 13, 1938, regarding the recruiting of soldiers by Chinese authorities in Shanghai, D. S. Kamashita communicated with a reporter of the "Shanghai Nippo" with a view to obtaining information regarding the source of the article, but the only information obtainable from this source was that the article was based on information supplied by a certain Chinese newspaper, but declined to disclose any details regarding the article or the Chinese newspaper in question.

It is believed that the article appearing in the "Shanghai Nippo" was fabricated from news that a number of Chinese children under the care of the Refugees' Relief Committee was recently sent to Wenchow or Ningpo.

N. Kamashita  
D. S.

FILE

See Below.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

FILE

"visual nippo"  
"journalism"  
JF

NIEPO 13 SEP. 1938

CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES RECRUIT SOLDIERS FROM  
AMONG REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

According to information received from usually reliable sources, the Chinese military authorities are recruiting soldiers from among refugees and destitutes in Shanghai. A certain member of the Refugee Relief Committee is reported to be receiving \$30,000 a month for recruiting expenses. During August several hundred recruits were sent to Wenchow by foreign vessels.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
S. E. REGISTRY  
S. I., Special Branch. No. S. I. 1089  
REPORT Date September 17, 1938.

Subject Repatriation of Refugees to Wenchow.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Gaudia. S.I.

The repatriation of local refugees is now undertaken by the International Red Cross, 505 Honan Road, which has a special "Refugees Repatriation Committee".

The procedure of repatriation is as follows :-

The Chiefs of Repatriation Sections of the Federation of Charity Organizations, 35 Yunman Road, and the Shanghai Emergency Relief Committee, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, which are the two leading organizations looking after refugee camps, forward reports to the "Refugees Repatriation Committee" of the International Red Cross together with a list of refugees who are willing to be repatriated or who wish to proceed to the interior to their homes. These reports with the necessary application forms from each refugee are then despatched. The preliminaries having been completed, travelling tickets are then issued by the "Refugees Repatriation Committee" to the Federation of Charity Organizations, who in turn distribute them to the refugees through the chiefs of the various camps under its control and the Shanghai Emergency Relief Committee. At present only one route is available for repatriation of refugees to the interior and that is by Wenchow.

Altogether 111 refugees were repatriated during the month of August.

No confirmation of these refugees being recruited for the Chinese Military can be obtained.

Kao Yen-ken  
D.S.I.

D.S.I. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (S.P. B.)

NIPPO 13 SEP. 1938

CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES RECRUIT SOLDIERS FROM  
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY

3089

S.2 Special Branch S.2

REPORT

Date July 4 1938

Subject (in full)..... Alleged resignation of Mr. Lin Sen as reported from  
Japanese sources.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

There is no indication that Mr. Lin Sen,  
President of the National Government, will resign even  
if Hankow falls.

The report is unfounded.

C 4/7  
*Tan Shao Liang*  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



FILE  
C 4/7

# Lin Sen Said Prepared To Resign Post

Wants Chiang Kai-shek  
To Follow Suit If  
Hankow Falls

## SENSATIONAL DESPATCH BY CORRESPONDENT

Flurry In Hankow Circles  
Owing To Rumours Of  
Early Japan Drive

TOKYO, June 30.—President Lin Sen, of the Chinese Nationalist Government, has decided to resign and to urge Chiang Kai-shek to follow suit in case Hankow is occupied by Japanese troops. The Hongkong correspondent of the "Nichi-Nichi" reported in a sensational despatch to-day:

The correspondent reported also that the Nationalist Government will transfer its offices to Chungking and Yunnanfu, but Chiang Kai-shek is "contemplating seeking refuge in Omeishan, in Szechuan Province."

### Uneasiness at Hankow

Quoting reliable information from Hankow, the correspondent reported that "extreme unrest is prevailing in Hankow, where it is persistently rumoured that Japanese forces are planning not only to cut the Canton-Hankow Railway south of Wu-chang but to carry out drives on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, and Changsha, capital of Hunan."

In this event, the correspondent reported, the Hankow Government would lose its line of communication with South China, while it is feared that Chinese troops would be threatened with annihilation, partly by Japanese forces and partly by flood.

### Postal Staff Leaves

The correspondent claimed also that the Chinese Post Office staff of about 2,000 left Hankow on June 25 and June 27 for Yunnanfu.

On the 27th, he said, the evacuation was completed, and the Chinese Government had issued a decree authorizing the departure of all Chinese citizens.

"A large number of the Hankow Government officials have also left the city," he said.

S. 2  
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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

8089

REPORT

SECTION

Date, May 13 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported arrest of General Feng Yu Hsiang.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Shanghai Times of May 11 regarding the arrest of General Feng Yu Hsiang at Hankow on charges of plotting to stage a coup d'etat, enquiries made amongst ex-government officials have failed to confirm the report.

FILE

DR

315

D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent.



# *Gen. Feng Reported Arrested*

Tokyo Daily Alleges  
A Plot To Stage  
Coup d'Etat

TOKYO, May 10.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, who, in his chequered career as a warlord, has fluctuated between the extremes of Christianity and Communism, is under arrest, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the "Nichi-Nichi."

The "Christian General," the report alleged, has been arrested by



GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG

General Chiang Kai-shek's secret police, on charges of plotting to stage a coup d'etat.

Allegations that the general lacked military experience were denied.

It was reported that he had been held incommunicado for three days.

He was accused of attempting to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I. Special Branch Station, 8 38

No. S. B. D. 8089

Date

Date August 29, 1938.

Subject..... Reported wheedling the public out of money by the local "Tangpu".

Made by..... D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by..... *Watanabe*

With reference to the attached translation of an article which appeared in the "Shanghai Nippo" dated August 27, I have to state that the information is based on the alleged notice of the local "Tangpu" which appeared in local Chinese dailies such as the "Standard" etc. published on August 26.

On account of the fact that on various occasions in the past, notices have been published on Chinese newspapers purporting to emanate from the local "Tangpu", urging the public to hoist the national flag, contribute money to the National Government and also the fact that a quantity of handbills bearing the name of the local "Tangpu" were distributed in the foreign areas recently, it is the general belief that the local "Tangpu" still exists or that some representatives are residing in this city. However, there is no reliable information in the hands of the Japanese authorities as the whereabouts of the organ or its representatives, nor by what means or the manner in which contributions, if any, were collected.

The "Shanghai Nippo" reported that recently a large number of letters were sent to local Chinese residents by the local "Tangpu" requesting them to contribute the interest on national bonds which is to be paid at the end of this month, but so far no proof is available. The Japanese Consular Police was communicated with in this connection but they had no information regarding such letters having been sent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE  
28/8  
P. A. 160

(S. B.)

FILE  
TR

*D. S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

*DS Tamachita*  
~~SECRET~~

AUGUST 27, 1938.

I should like something  
more on these several points,  
especially second & last para

*W.H.Z.*

NIPPO

BOGUS LOCAL "TANGPU" WHEEDLES PUBLIC OUT OF  
THEIR MONEY

The local "Tangpu", the organ which directed the anti-Japanese campaign in this locality prior to the hostilities, left this city for the interior together with General Chiang's regime, therefore it does not exist at present.

Some members of the Kuomintang, however, have since smuggled themselves into this city. By means of newspapers, magazines and handbills they have announced the revival of the local "Tangpu" at the various anniversaries and urged the public to contribute money and property to the national Government and to hoist the national flag at anniversaries. This bogus "Tangpu" with the object of wheedling the public out of their money, has sent a large number of letters to Chinese residing in foreign areas south of the Soochow Creek requesting them to contribute the interest on Patriotic Bonds.

This step was taken by the local Tangpu on instructions from the National Government in order to hide the government's financial difficulties. The National Government must pay to bond-holders \$20,000,000 in interest at the end of August; but the authorities have no funds to meet the payment.

The bogus local "Tangpu" had previously swindled the public of a large sum of money under the pretext of relief for refugees. More recently the organ wheedled the public out of their money by asking for contributions to General Chiang's regime on the occasions of the anniversary on July 7 and August 13.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. TELE 1111

C. L. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Branch Division, 8089

REPORT

Date April 8, 1938

Subject (in full) Reported arrival in Shanghai of members of the Blue  
Shirts Society.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Mainichi" dated April 5, 1938, regarding the alleged arrival of members of the Blue Shirts Society, I have to state that the daily declines to disclose the source of its information. Enquiries were made at the Japanese Consular Police, Japanese Gendarmerie and other well informed circles, but all deny knowing anything of the reported arrival.

R. Kamashita  
D. S.

D.C. (C)

FILE  
DBR.  
8/4

D. C. (Special Branch).



April 5, 1938.

MAINICHI

60 MEMBERS OF BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY SECRETLY ENTER  
SHANGHAI

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B

It was believed that all the organs under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek had withdrawn from Shanghai after the evacuation of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioners Headquarters to Hankow, but inquiries showed that a section had remained in Shanghai. In the middle of February these anti-Japanese terroristic elements became active on secret instructions from Chiang Kai-shek and terrified the people for about one month. After the assassination of Lu Fu, an employee of the French Municipal Council, who was the leader of the terrorists, the situation became quieter.

According to information received by this paper, Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have decided to send 60 members of the Blue Shirts Society to Shanghai to disturb peace and order. According to another source of information, the men have already entered Shanghai and have begun their activities. The S.M.P. and the F.M.P. are reported to have commenced an investigation.

J.S. Kamashita

R.Y.

S.Y.  
R.Y.

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch. Station 8099  
**REPORT**

Date April 6, 1938.

Subject (in full) Serious allegation against officers of Municipal Store.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford D. S.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Mainichi" dated March 19, 1938, regarding the allegation made against the Municipal Store, enquiries were made by the undersigned at the office of the daily, but they declined to disclose either the name of the reporter or the name of the person who supplied the information. No information could be obtained as to which Municipal Store is meant in the report.

N. Kamashita  
D. S.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

b/t  
6/4



J. G.

"MAINCHI"

19-3-38

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF MUNICIPAL STORE

More than half of the area under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council has been affected by the Sino-Japanese hostilities thereby placing the Council in financial difficulties. It is reported that the Council has borrowed a large sum of money from Mr. Sassoon; it is also said that the Council has issued Municipal debentures to meet its difficulties.

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Q  
The Council's purchases are made through the Municipal store where only British are employed and who make the selection. Everything supplied to the Council is of British make and the prices are fixed. The business is very good, but the suppliers to the Council complain that they cannot make any money because they have to pay commissions to the officers at the store, from the highest to the lowest. When Japanese offer Japanese goods at a cheaper price they are rejected on the pretext that Japanese goods are bad. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha used to supply the cloth for the police uniform, but the purchase has been stopped for the same reasons.

D.S. Kamilita  
2/1/5  
MK  
C 2/3

*(initials)*

Headquarters,

March 21, 1938.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Police Tenders (Stores).

Reference the attached translation from the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi" - "Serious allegation against Officers of Municipal Store".

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha submitted tenders for the following articles & their tender was accepted:

1933 = 800 yds. No.1 Serge

1934 = 800 " - do -

1935 = 700 " - do - 5,400 pairs woollen gloves

1936 = 700 " - do - 5,000 - do -

1937 = 400 " - do - 4,500 - do -

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha did not submit a tender for 1938 (Police) cloth etc. requirements.

A Board, composed of Mr. Gilbert, A.C., Supt. Aiers & C/Inspt. Barry met at the Stores on January 26th., 1938 when Cloth Tender for 1938 were considered, previous to which all articles submitted were reported upon by Mr. Middleton, the Cloth Expert employed by the Municipal Council.

Seen by Cg<sup>o</sup>  
11-1-38  
A.C.

*W. Starbahn*  
W. Starbahn  
A. C. (A. & T. R.).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 123-1-38

SERIAL REGISTRY

S.1. Special Branch Station 8059

REPORT

Date March 11, 1938

Subject (in full) Reported arrival of Mr. Zau Lih Ts.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.J.

Reference the attached newspaper translation of "Shanghai Mainichi" dated March 9, 1938, reporting the secret visit of Mr. Zau Lih Ts (邹力子), Director of the Propaganda Department of the National Government to Shanghai, I beg to state that enquiries have failed to confirm the above news. Mr. Zau, according to our information, is still in Hankow.



Sih Tse Liang  
C.D.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

JBR.

12/3

March 9, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Mainichi

INCREASED ANTI-JAPANESE TENDENCY OF NEWSPAPERS DUE TO  
RECENT VISIT OF ZAU LIH-TS

Of late, the anti-Japanese tendency of local Chinese newspapers has become more noticeable, evidently with the object of disturbing the peace and order in this locality. It is reported that Zau Lih-ts, Director of the Propaganda Department of the National Government, arrived here secretly some time ago and paid out a large amount of money to Chinese newspapers and foreign owned Chinese language newspapers. It is also reported that he discussed with the managements of these papers certain measures to control the anti-Japanese propaganda by the newspapers as well as ways and means to keep in contact with the Hankow Government. The report states that Zau Lih-ts left here for Hankow via Hongkong on board a foreign steamer. The recent increase in the anti-Japanese tendency on the part of the local Chinese papers is one result of his visit. The Japanese authorities are reported to have determined to take action against these anti-Japanese newspapers.

C.J.S. C.R.

Have we any information

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S. 1 G. 3  
S. S. M. 1/3

3/3, 1/3

No. 5 copy forwarded

8/3

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 8089

S. 2 Special Branch ~~SEARCH~~

Date

15 2 38

## REPORT

Date February 15, 1938.

Subject..... Reported death of General Yang Hu.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries have been made and it was ascertained from an ex-follower of General Yang Hu that the General left Hankow for Hongkong about a fortnight ago and is reported to be safe there. From this information it appears that General Yang Hu went to Hankow to make a report to the Government. He did not receive much encouragement and so hurried his departure. He did not proceed to Wuhu. Two of his concubines returned to Shanghai recently from Hankow and there are no indications that General Yang has met a sudden death.



Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Co)



"Kai Nipper" 13/2/38.

DEATH OF GENERAL YANG HU

Various rumours have been prevalent regarding the fate of General Yang Hu, the former local garrison commander of Shanghai. It has now been learned that he was killed by members of the Communist Guerrilla Corps near Wuhu. After the fall of Shanghai he proceeded to Hankow from where he was despatched to Wuhu to take charge of the defence. After the fall of Wuhu he fled with a bodyguard, but was met by a party of Communist Guerrilla corps by whom he was put to death.

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13 FEB. 1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. E. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch

No. S. B. D. Section

Date December 17 1937

REPORT

Subject (in full) Report in Japanese press re alleged execution of General Tsai Ching Chun.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the article appearing in the Sin Shun Pao dated December 10 (Chinese edition of the Shanghai Godo) concerning the execution of General Tsai Ching Chun, ex-Chief of the S.C.G. Police Bureau, at Nanking, enquiries made at various quarters locally have failed to confirm the information.

No confirmation can be obtained in connection with the allegation that Gen. Tsai went into hiding in the Yangtse Hotel.

*Tan Shao Liang*

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



*file*  
*DBL*  
*11/2*

Sin Shun Pao of Dec.10:

GENERAL TSAI CHING-CHUN EXECUTED IN NANKING

General Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, had boasted that he would defend Shanghai to the bitter end. After the fall of Shanghai the General absconded taking away with him the salaries of the officers and men of the Police Bureau and went into hiding in the Yangtsze Hotel (揚子飯店). Consequently he was regarded by the Chinese people as a traitor and was bitterly hated.

Upon learning of the matter, General Chiang Kai-shek summoned General Tsai to Nanking where he was questioned about his failure to defend Shanghai and the charge of misappropriation of public funds. It is now learned that he has been executed in Nanking.

S.2

DBP  
2/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**REPORT**

S.2 Special Branch

Date December 10 1937.

Subject..... Reported execution of General Yang Hu and General Hsiung Shih-hwei.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

Referring to the reports appearing in the Japanese press re the execution of General Yang Hu at Nanking (according to another report at Hangchow), enquiries made at various quarters have failed to obtain confirmation of these reports.

According to Col. L.P. Sung, a close follower of General Yang Hu, Madam Yang who is still in Shanghai, received a telegram from her husband at Hankow about a week ago stating he had safely arrived there. The telegram made no mention of the General's intention to visit Hangchow or Nanking.

Enquiries also failed to confirm the reported execution of General Hsiung Shih Hwei, the Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. His removal from office is not considered likely because Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has decided upon Nanchang as the next city for military operations should Nanking be taken by Japanese. Recently the Government issued orders changing the Chairmen of six Provincial Governments, viz : Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan and Kweichow, but General Hsiung Shih Hwei apparently still enjoys the confidence of Generalissimo Chiang for he still retains the governorship of the province.

CP. 11/11  
D.C. (As) /  
11/11

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



D. C. (S.B.)  
11/11

December 8, 1937. "Shanghai Jodo"

GENERAL YANG HU EXECUTED AT NANKING

General Yang Hu, the former Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander, is reported to have made a big fortune during the confusion caused by the Sino-Japanese hostilities around Shanghai by charging commission and by misappropriating public and private property. Following the defeat of the Chinese army in the vicinity of Shanghai, the General fled to Nanking.

According to recent information, he has been executed by order of the Military Affairs Commission in Nanking.

P.M. 8/12/37  
Sin Shun Pao (Chinese edition of the Shanghai Godo, a Japanese newspaper) (新申報) :-

### GENERAL YANG HU EXECUTED AT HANGCHOW

Recently General Yang Hu, the former Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, proceeded to Hangchow. After entertaining him, the Mayor of Hangchow produced a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek reading as follows : - "General Yang Hu had formed mobile units in Shanghai and extorted money from residents, definite proof of which has been secured. The members of the mobile units are all bad elements and when Nantao fell, many of them surrendered to the Japanese. The senior officer should be held responsible for all this and should be executed on the spot for violation of the military law". General Yang Hu could not do anything after reading the telegram. He was executed after the dinner. It is learned that General Hsiung Shih-hwei, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, has been discharged, while another report says that the General has also been executed.

8 DEC. 1937